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AN INVERSE PROBLEM FROM CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS

RU-YU LAI, RAVI SHANKAR, DANIEL SPIRN, AND GUNTHER UHLMANN

ABSTRACT. We consider the problem of reconstructing the features of a weak anisotropic background potential by the trajectories of vortex dipoles in a nonlinear Gross-Pitaevskii equation. At leading order, the dynamics of vortex dipoles are given by a Hamiltonian system. If the background potential is sufficiently smooth and flat, the background can be reconstructed using ideas from the boundary and the lens rigidity problems. We prove that reconstructions are unique, derive an approximate reconstruction formula, and present numerical examples.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the question of reconstruction of a potential from the dynamical behavior of vortex dipoles in an inhomogeneous Gross-Pitaevskii equation,

$$(1) \quad i\partial_t u_\varepsilon = \Delta u_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} (\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon^2(x) - |u_\varepsilon|^2) u_\varepsilon$$

on \mathbb{R}^2 . The inhomogeneous Gross-Pitaevskii equation (1) arises in many places, including Bose-Einstein Condensation (BEC), nonlinear optics [1, 2, 26], and the behavior of superfluid ^4He near a boundary [27, 35, 38]. We refer to [26] for discussion of the relevance to physical problems. Our motivation stems from the nontrivial dynamical behavior of vortices in Bose-Einstein Condensates, as discussed below.

Vortices are a fundamental feature of Bose-Einstein condensates. They are localized regions where the condensed matter loses its superstate and where the modulus of u_ε locally vanishes. Vortices also carry a quantized degree about each nodal point, and so in two dimensions solutions of (1) with $\varepsilon \ll 1$ take the form

$$(2) \quad u_\varepsilon(x, t) \approx \prod_{j=1}^d Q_\varepsilon(|x - a_j(t)|) \left(\frac{x - a_j(t)}{|x - a_j(t)|} \right)^{d_j},$$

where $d_j \in \{-1, 1\}$ is the degree of the vortex about $a_j(t)$ and $Q_\varepsilon(s) \rightarrow 0$ as $s \rightarrow 0$ and roughly $|u_\varepsilon(x)|^2 \approx \mathcal{K}_\varepsilon^2(x)$ in $\cap_j \{|x - a_j| \gg \varepsilon\}$.

Dynamical motion laws for the vortex positions, $a_j(t)$ in (1) were first proposed by Fetter [9] for trivial backgrounds $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon(x) \equiv 1$, and it was shown that the $a_j(t)$ with initial positions a_j^0 are governed by an ODE that depends solely on vortex-vortex interaction,

$$(3) \quad \pi d_j \dot{a}_j = \nabla_{a_j}^\perp W(a, d),$$

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where $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, $d = \{d_1, \dots, d_n\}$, and $W(a, d)$ is the Coulomb potential,

$$(4) \quad W(a, d) = - \sum_{j \neq k} d_j d_k \log |a_j - a_k|.$$

Here and in what follows, we will always take $d_j \in \{\pm 1\}$. For $u = (u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we define $u^\perp = (u_2, -u_1)$. If a function $w : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, then we denote the gradient of w by $\nabla w = (\partial_1 w, \partial_2 w)$ and also $\nabla^\perp w = (\partial_2 w, -\partial_1 w)$. Similarly, if a function $f : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We define $\nabla_{a_i} f$, the gradient of f with respect to $a_i = (a_{i,1}, a_{i,2})$, by $\nabla_{a_i} f = (\partial_{a_{i,1}} f, \partial_{a_{i,2}} f)$ and also define the function $\nabla_{a_i}^\perp f$ by $\nabla_{a_i}^\perp f = (\partial_{a_{i,2}} f, -\partial_{a_{i,1}} f)$.

The ODE system (3) is identical to the Kirchoff-Onsager law for point vortices in two dimensional incompressible Euler equations. The connection between (1) and (3) was rigorously proved by [6], and also [7, 17]. We also note the numerical works [3, 39, 40] that study the associated vortex dynamics. When the BEC has a strong trapping potential, $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon(x) = O(1)$, then vortices tend to travel slowly along the level sets of the Thomas-Fermi profile. Fetter-Svidzinsky [10] wrote down the corresponding dynamical law,

$$(5) \quad \pi d_j \dot{a}_j = \nabla_{a_j}^\perp \log \rho_{TF}(a_j),$$

where the Thomas-Fermi profile ρ_{TF} arises from solving the elliptic PDE,

$$0 = \Delta \rho_{TF} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} (\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon^2(x) - \rho_{TF}^2) \rho_{TF}$$

on \mathbb{R}^2 . Jerrard-Smets provided a rigorous proof of (5) in [14].

1.1. Critical scaling dynamics. Dipoles in BECs have been created in physical experiments, by using the Kibble-Zurek mechanism [11] and by dragging non radially symmetric BEC's through laser obstacles in [22], and in numerical experiments [19]. These studies show that dipoles interact in nontrivial ways with each other and the background potentials. Reduced ODE models for the dynamics of dipole configurations in BECs were proposed in [20, 31, 32, 33, 34] and agree with numerical simulations of the full equation (1) and with physical experiments, [20]. These ODE models, described below, were rigorously proven in [16].

There is a critical asymptotic regime where vortices interact with both the background potential $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon(x)$ and each other. This corresponds to studying how either vortices transition over small material defects, whose size is related to the length scale associated to the vortex cores, or how BEC vortices behave in anisotropic potentials, which have been physically realized, see [11, 22].

Along the lines of the reduced ODE's (3) and (5), a set of simple ODE's with anisotropic traps were proposed and studied in which vortices interact with the background potential and with each other, see [32]. Note also the earlier work on vortices in BEC in isotropic potentials, [31, 33, 34]. A rigorous proof was proved by [16] in a specific critical regime of inhomogeneities. When $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon(x)$ is asymptotically close to 1, described below, then vortices interact with both the background and each other, and outside of the range one finds induce dynamics that are dominated by only the background potential or by only vortex-vortex interactions. In particular, if one sets $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon^2(x) = 1 + \frac{Q_\varepsilon}{|\log \varepsilon|}$ and if $Q_\varepsilon(x) \rightarrow Q_0(x)$ in a sufficiently smooth topology, then one finds that vortices a_j move according to the

Hamiltonian system,

$$(6) \quad \pi d_j \dot{a}_j = \nabla_{a_j}^\perp H(a, d),$$

where

$$(7) \quad H(a, d) = W(a, d) + \pi \sum_{j=1}^n Q_0(a_j)$$

and $W(a, d)$ is the Coulomb potential defined in (4). Here $Q_0(x)$ is the limiting rescaled background potential. The following result of [16] establishes links between (1) and (6)-(7):

Theorem 1 ([16]). *Let $\mathcal{K}_\varepsilon^2 = 1 + \frac{Q_\varepsilon(x)}{|\log \varepsilon|}$ where the $Q_\varepsilon \rightarrow Q_0$ in H^4 . Let $\{a_j^0, d_j\}$ be a configuration of vortices such that $d_j \in \{-1, 1\}$ and suppose $u_\varepsilon^0, 0 < \varepsilon < 1$ is well-prepared initial data. If $u_\varepsilon(t)$ is a solution to (1) with initial data u_ε^0 , then there exists a time $T > 0$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$, $u_\varepsilon(x, t)$ is asymptotically close to (2) with vortex locations given by a solution to the ODE (6)-(7)*.*

The notion of well-preparedness requires that the initial data have the asymptotically-correct amount of energy to generate the n vortices.

When there are only two vortices present on \mathbb{R}^2 then it is straightforward to see that $T = \infty$; hence, dipoles will never collide in finite time, so long as Q_0 is sufficiently smooth. We note that vortex dipoles that interact with each other and the background potential have been created experimentally in [22].

1.2. Setup of the dipole problem. In this paper, we consider dipoles in a critical regime in which vortices not only interact with each other but also with the background potential. The inverse problem we are interested in is to reconstruct inhomogeneous background potential $Q_0(x)$ from the trajectories of the dipole. We note that the detailed setting of this inverse problem is in section 2. The setup of the dipole problem and its associated ODE system are discussed as follows.

Consider a pair of vortices with centers $a = \{a_+, a_-\}$ of opposite charge (vortex dipole) $d = \{d_+, d_-\} = \{1, -1\}$. We replace a_1 and a_2 in the limiting ODE (6) by a_+ and a_- , respectively, and obtain the following equations:

$$(8) \quad \pi d_\pm \dot{a}_\pm = \nabla_{a_\pm}^\perp H(a, d),$$

where the function H defined in (7) is

$$H(a, d) = W(a, d) + \pi(Q_0(a_+) + Q_0(a_-))$$

with the Coulomb potential

$$W(a, d) = -d_+ d_- \log |a_+ - a_-| = \log |a_+ - a_-|$$

on \mathbb{R}^2 .

*Although the proof in [16] is for bounded domains, the argument can be adapted to $\Omega \equiv \mathbb{R}^2$ by integrating methods for Gross-Pitaevsky vortex dynamics on \mathbb{R}^2 . See Remark 1.1 of [16].

A direct computation of (8) gives the following evolution:

$$(9) \quad \dot{a}_+ = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{(a_+ - a_-)^\perp}{|a_+ - a_-|^2} + \nabla^\perp Q_0(a_+),$$

$$(10) \quad -\dot{a}_- = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{(a_+ - a_-)^\perp}{|a_+ - a_-|^2} + \nabla^\perp Q_0(a_-).$$

To simplify the problem, we will track the centers of mass q and the travel direction p^\perp which are evaluated as follows:

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} (a_+(t) - a_-(t))$$

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{2} (a_+(t) + a_-(t)).$$

Here, $2p$ is the dipole displacement. From (9) and (10), we obtain a new ODE system for p and q :

$$(11) \quad 2\dot{p} = \nabla^\perp Q_0(q + p) + \nabla^\perp Q_0(q - p)$$

$$(12) \quad 2\dot{q} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{p^\perp}{|p|^2} + (\nabla^\perp Q_0(q + p) - \nabla^\perp Q_0(q - p)).$$

The corresponding Hamiltonian is

$$(13) \quad H(q, p^\perp) = H(q_1, q_2; p_2, -p_1) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |p| + \frac{1}{2} (Q_0(q + p) + Q_0(q - p)).$$

Note that when the background potential Q_0 is constant, the dipole displacement $2p$ is a constant vector, which from (12) implies that a dipole will travel with constant velocity and fixed direction p^\perp . On the other hand, if the background potential is variable, the inhomogeneities will refract the dipole paths. The behavior of the ODE system generated by dipoles in an anisotropic potential is nontrivial, see figure 1. The dynamical behavior of

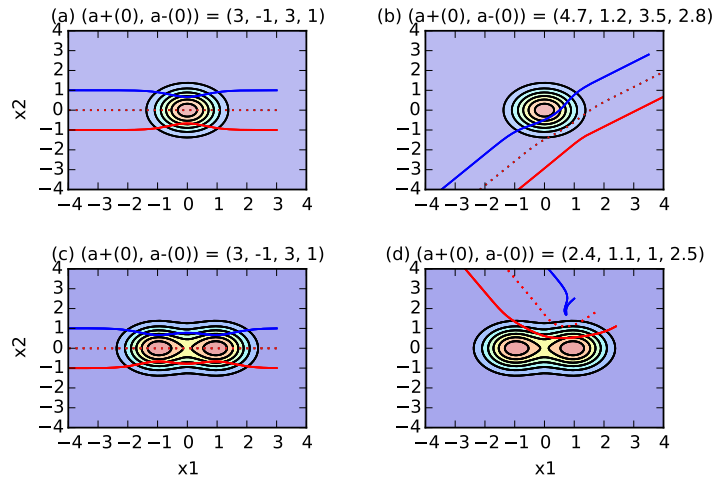


FIGURE 1. Trajectories of the dipoles (solid lines) and of their centers of mass (dotted line) off anisotropic background potentials $0.1e^{-|(x_1, x_2)|^2}$ and $0.1e^{-|(x_1, x_2) - (1, 0)|^2} + 0.1e^{-|(x_1, x_2) + (1, 0)|^2}$.

dipoles in the presence of anisotropic backgrounds is extremely rich and has been studied, see for example [12].

2. AN INVERSE PROBLEM: THE MAIN RESULT

Let Ω be an open and bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $B_{\rho/2\pi} \supset \overline{\Omega}$ be an open ball with center at the origin and the radius $\rho/2\pi > 0$. We denote the boundary of $B_{\rho/2\pi}$ by $\partial B_{\rho/2\pi}$. To recover a background potential Q_0 which is constant outside Ω , we will first send vortices with initial positions outside $B_{\rho/2\pi}$ into Ω . Then, after the vortices exit Ω and $B_{\rho/2\pi}$, we will use their positions and travel directions on $B_{\rho/2\pi}$ to deduce Q_0 .

We denote the center of mass by $x(t)$ and the travel direction by $\xi(t)$; that is, $x(t) = q(t)$ and $\xi(t) = p(t)^\perp$. From (11)-(13), the trajectories of the center of mass and the travel direction are modeled by the following Hamiltonian system

$$(14) \quad \dot{x}(s) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \xi}, \quad \dot{\xi}(s) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x},$$

where the Hamiltonian is

$$(15) \quad H(q, p^\perp) \equiv H(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |\xi| + \frac{1}{2} (Q_0(x + \xi^\perp) + Q_0(x - \xi^\perp)).$$

For initial conditions $(x(0), \xi(0)) = (x_0, \xi_0) =: X^{(0)}$, we let direction $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{S}^1 = \{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |\theta| = 1\}$ and position x_0 satisfy $x_0 \cdot \xi_0 = -\rho/2\pi$. Equivalently, for each $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{S}^1$, we let $x_0 = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|}$, where $z \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfies $z \cdot \xi_0 = 0$. When $z = 0$, x_0 is on $\partial B_{\rho/2\pi}$, opposite to direction ξ_0 . For large z , the vortex trajectories will not intersect $B_{\rho/2\pi}$. See Figure 2.

Suppose that H_j are the Hamiltonians corresponding to two different limiting background potentials Q_0^j for $j = 1, 2$, respectively. We denote (x_j, ξ_j) to be the solutions of the following Hamiltonian system with the same initial conditions $X^{(0)}$:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_j(s) = \frac{\partial H_j}{\partial \xi} \\ x_j(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\xi}_j(s) = -\frac{\partial H_j}{\partial x} \\ \xi_j(0) = \xi_0. \end{cases}$$

More precisely, (x_1, ξ_1) and (x_2, ξ_2) are the solutions to the systems :

$$(16) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\xi}{|\xi|^2} - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla^\perp Q_0(x + \xi^\perp) - \nabla^\perp Q_0(x - \xi^\perp)) \\ x(0) = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(17) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\xi}(s) = -\frac{1}{2} (\nabla Q_0(x + \xi^\perp) + \nabla Q_0(x - \xi^\perp)) \\ \xi(0) = \xi_0 \end{cases}$$

with Q_0 replaced by Q_0^1 and Q_0^2 , respectively. The solutions of (16)-(17) are denoted by

$$X_j(s, X^{(0)}) = X_j(s, x_0, \xi_0) = (x_j(s), \xi_j(s)), \quad j = 1, 2$$

with initial condition $X^{(0)}$ and limiting background potentials Q_0^j .

For each $X^{(0)}$ described above and each $j = 1, 2$, let

$$(18) \quad t^j \equiv t^j(X^{(0)}) = \sup \left\{ s > 0 : \{x_j(s) \pm \xi_j^\perp(s)\}_{\pm=+,-} \cap \overline{B}_{\rho/2\pi} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

be the time when both vortices $x_j(s) \pm \xi_j^\perp(s)$ have exited $B_{\rho/2\pi}$. If no such s is in the above set (i.e., large z), then $t^j = 0$. If Q_0 is constant outside Ω and sufficiently flat, then t^j is finite for each such $X^{(0)}$, and by compactness, the largest such time

$$(19) \quad \tau^j = \sup_{\substack{|\xi_0|=1, \\ z \cdot \xi_0 = 0}} t^j(X^{(0)})$$

is finite.

Our main result, which is stated in the following theorem, is the uniqueness of the potential Q_0 from the dipole's trajectory. The proof is given in Section 5.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that $Q_0^j \in C^8(\Omega)$ for $j = 1, 2$ are background potentials that satisfy $Q_0^1 = Q_0^2 = \text{constant}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega$. Suppose that $t^1 = t^2$ and $X_1(t^1, X^{(0)}) = X_2(t^2, X^{(0)})$ for all $X^{(0)}$ given above. Then there is a sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if*

$$(20) \quad \nabla Q_0^1 - \nabla Q_0^2 \in C_0^7(\Omega), \quad \|\nabla Q_0^j\|_{C^7(\Omega)} \leq \varepsilon,$$

then $Q_0^1 \equiv Q_0^2$. (see Figure 2)

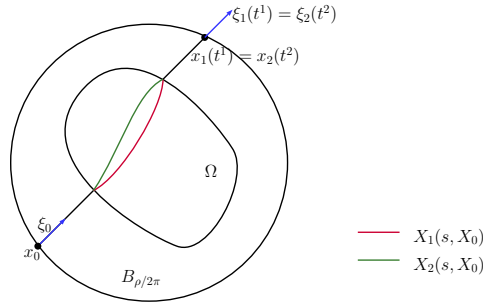


FIGURE 2. Dipole Refraction off inhomogeneities: The image of the trajectories of the centers of mass $X_j = (x_j, \xi_j)$ ($j = 1, 2$) with the initial position x_0 and direction ξ_0 .

The inverse problem stated in Theorem 2 is a way to generate an effective potential by the examination of the trajectories of sufficient numbers of dipoles. An interesting example of where this could be useful is in BEC's with random impurities generated by optical speckle potentials or quasi-periodic optical lattices [8]. Their associated trapping potentials with nontrivial characteristics are not easily deduced [15, 21, 25], but such potentials could be inferred using the methods described, and they may also yield measures of disorder in these impure BEC's [24].

2.1. Methodology and relationship to the rigidity problem. The inverse problem we address here is to determine the background potential by knowing the first arrival time, the exit point and direction of the dipole's path if one knows its point and direction of entrance.

This inverse problem is closely related to the lens rigidity problem which consists of determining the Riemannian metric from the scattering relation which measures, besides the travel times, the point and direction of exit of a geodesic from the manifold. For simple metrics, it was observed by Michel [18] that the lens rigidity problem is equivalent to the boundary rigidity one which consists of determining the metric by knowing the boundary

distance function between boundary points. This kind of problem arose in geophysics in attempting to study the inner structure of the Earth by measuring the travel time of seismic waves going through the Earth. We refer to [30] and the references therein for the recent development of the rigidity problem.

Our investigation on the reconstruction of the background potential from the dipole's trajectories is inspired by the results of Stefanov and Uhlmann [29] on the boundary rigidity problem. They showed that the Riemannian metrics can be determined from the lengths of the geodesics if the metrics are close to the Euclidean one. An important step to recover the metric in [29] is the establishment of an identity which connects the difference of two Riemannian metrics with the scattering relations. A similar identity was used later to prove the stability estimate of the rigidity problem in [37]. Moreover, a numerical algorithm was designed in [4] for the isotropic index of refraction from travel time measurements. This identity works not only for geodesics which was considered in the works [4, 5, 23, 29, 30, 36, 37], but also for any kind of curves under suitable assumptions.

This paper is mainly devoted to analyzing an anisotropic background potential using the trajectories of vortex dipoles. We first derive from (9) and (10), the ODE system (16) and (17) with the Hamiltonian (15) which describes the travel trajectories of the centers of mass of the dipole. The reduction to an ODE system combined with a suitable assumption on exit information around the boundary of the domain leads to an identity which reveals that the variation in potentials is related to their scattering data. The main result we prove in this paper is the uniqueness of the potential. To make our approach clear, we start from considering a linearization of the problem and then discuss the setting for the potential in an inhomogeneous background. The idea in the linearized setting is to derive from (21) that the integral along the trajectory of the difference of the two potentials is zero. Then we recover the potential by applying the standard Fourier transform. However, it is not an obvious path to extend the same method to the study of the potential in an inhomogeneous background. To address the anisotropic potential, we use a perturbation argument and the identity (21) to derive L^2 boundedness of a Fourier integral operator. Therefore, the uniqueness of the potential comes from the inversion of this operator.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 3, we study the key identity which links two background potentials with the travel information. The uniqueness of the potential for the linearized setting of the inverse problem is presented in section 4. We extend the idea from linearized case to the anisotropic setting and prove Theorem 2 in section 5. A reconstruction formula is given in section 6, with numerical examples in section 7.

3. THE KEY STEFANOV-UHLMANN IDENTITY

In this section, we introduce an important identity from Stefanov and Uhlmann's paper [29]. The identity derived in [29] for the boundary rigidity problem relies on the hypotheses that two Riemannian metrics are close to the Euclidean metric and have the same boundary distance function. Since the boundary rigidity problem and the lens rigidity one are equivalent for simple metrics, if we assume the exit information and travel time are known, then the same identity can be derived in the same manner as in [29]. We state this identity in the following lemma and include its proof for completeness. With this identity, we are able to derive the uniqueness of the background potential.

Lemma 1. *Under the hypothesis in Theorem 2, we have*

$$(21) \quad \int_0^t \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)}))(V_1 - V_2)(X_1(s, X^{(0)}))ds = 0,$$

where

$$V_j := (\partial_\xi H_j, -\partial_x H_j)^T, \quad j = 1, 2$$

are the Hamiltonian vector fields. Here $t \equiv t(X^{(0)}) = \max\{t^1, t^2\}$ with t^1, t^2 defined in (18) for the initial starting data $X^{(0)}$ and the superscript T stands for the transpose of a vector or matrix.

Proof. Let $F(s) = X_2(t-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)}))$. Here $t = t(X^{(0)})$ is independent of the potential Q_0^1 or Q_0^2 . From the hypothesis of Theorem 2, the two trajectories of the centers of mass X_j , $j = 1, 2$ with the same initial $X^{(0)}$ have the same point and direction of exit and travel time. This implies $F(0) = X_2(t, X^{(0)}) = X_1(t, X^{(0)}) = F(t)$. Hence, we have

$$\int_0^t F'(s)ds = 0.$$

Moreover, the function F' is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F'(s) &= -V_2(X_2(t-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)})) + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)}))V_1(X_1(s, X^{(0)})) \\ &= \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(t-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)}))(V_1 - V_2)(X_1(s, X^{(0)})), \end{aligned}$$

where the second identity is due to the fact that

$$0 = \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} X(T-s, X(s, X^{(0)})) = -V(X(T, X^{(0)})) + \frac{\partial X}{\partial X^{(0)}}(T, X^{(0)})V(X^{(0)})$$

for all T . Therefore, the identity (21) holds. \square

We make an adjustment to (21) by replacing $t(X^{(0)})$ with the large, constant time $\tau^1 = \tau^2 = \tau$, see (19), since this parameter will commute with integrals. We claim that $X_1(\tau, X^{(0)}) = X_2(\tau, X^{(0)})$ in the above situation. Since $t(X^{(0)}) = \max\{t^1, t^2\}$ is the final time the vortices interact with the background potential, $Q_0^j(x_j(s) \pm \xi_j^\perp(s)) \equiv \text{constant}$ for all $s \geq t(X^{(0)})$, so the later positions at $s = \tau$ arise from those at $s = t(X^{(0)})$ via straight lines. Since solutions are unique, the trajectories are identical after $t(X^{(0)})$. Therefore,

$$(22) \quad \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau-s, X_1(s, X^{(0)}))(V_1 - V_2)(X_1(s, X^{(0)}))ds = 0$$

for all given $X^{(0)}$.

4. THE LINEARIZED CASE

In this section, the linearized version of this dipole inverse problem is studied. We will apply the identity (22) to derive the uniqueness of the background potential in this setting.

Let $\rho > 0$ be chosen so that $\bar{\Omega} \subset B_{\rho/2\pi}$, with $|\xi_0| = 1$ and $z \cdot \xi_0 = 0$. Let $g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla Q_0(x)$ and $g^\perp(x) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla^\perp Q_0(x)$. Similar to (16) and (17), we have the following Hamiltonian system:

$$(23) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\xi}{|\xi|^2} - (g^\perp(x + \xi^\perp) - g^\perp(x - \xi^\perp)) \\ x(0) = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|} =: x_0 \end{cases}$$

and

$$(24) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\xi}(s) = -(g(x + \xi^\perp) + g(x - \xi^\perp)) \\ \xi(0) = \xi_0. \end{cases}$$

We first consider the dipole problem in the absence of the gradient of the background potential. Assume that $g(x) \equiv 0$. Then the solution to (23)-(24) is $X_e(s, X^{(0)}) = (x_e(s, X^{(0)}), \xi_e(s, X^{(0)}))$ with initial $X^{(0)} = (x_0, \xi_0)$. More precisely, the solution $X_e(s, X^{(0)})$ can be written as[†]

$$(25) \quad X_e(s, X^{(0)}) = \left(x_0 + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2}, \xi_0 \right)$$

for all s . We formally differentiate $X_e(s, X^{(0)})$ with respect to $X^{(0)}$ and obtain a 4×4 matrix

$$\frac{\partial X_e(s, X^{(0)})}{\partial X^{(0)}} = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & s E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$(26) \quad E(\xi_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{I_2}{|\xi_0|^2} - \frac{2\xi_0 \otimes \xi_0}{|\xi_0|^4} \right].$$

Following the argument in [29], we first do a formal linearization of the problem about the trivial state in (25). For $\varepsilon > 0$, the linearized expression is:

$$\begin{aligned} x^\varepsilon &= x_0 + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2} + \varepsilon \tilde{x}, & \xi^\varepsilon &= \xi_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{\xi}, \\ X^\varepsilon &= (x^\varepsilon, \xi^\varepsilon), & g^\varepsilon &= \varepsilon \tilde{g}. \end{aligned}$$

The difference of the gradient of two potentials Q_0^j , $j = 1, 2$, is denoted by

$$m^\varepsilon = g_1^\varepsilon - g_2^\varepsilon = \varepsilon \tilde{m}.$$

The Fréchet derivative on our identity (22) yields

$$0 = \int_0^\tau \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \left[\frac{\partial X_2^\varepsilon}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau - s, X_1^\varepsilon(s, X^{(0)})) \cdot (V_2^\varepsilon - V_1^\varepsilon)(X_1^\varepsilon(s, X^{(0)})) \right] ds.$$

To compute this, first note that

$$(V_2^\varepsilon - V_1^\varepsilon)(X_1^\varepsilon(s, X^{(0)})) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

[†]Note that in [29], they have $X_e(s, X^{(0)}) = (x_0 + s\xi_0, \xi_0)$.

so we only need to take the variation with respect to the difference $V_2^\varepsilon - V_1^\varepsilon$. In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{V}(s, x_0, \xi_0) &:= \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} [(V_2^\varepsilon - V_1^\varepsilon)(X_1^\varepsilon(s, X^{(0)}))] \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{m}^\perp(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) - \tilde{m}^\perp(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \\ \tilde{m}(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) + \tilde{m}(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

where $x_e = x_e(s, X^{(0)})$ is as in (25). Therefore, the final linearized identity is

$$(27) \quad \int_0^\tau \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s)E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{V}(s, x_0, \xi_0) ds = 0.$$

With the above linearized identity, we will be able to show uniqueness for the linearizing dipole problem. The result is stated as follows.

Theorem 3. *Suppose that $\text{supp}(\tilde{m}) \subset \Omega$. If (27) holds for all $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{S}^1$ and $z \in \mathbb{R} \xi_0^\perp$, then $\tilde{m} = 0$ in Ω .*

Note that $\mathbb{R}\xi_0^\perp = \{\lambda\xi_0^\perp : \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Proof. Since the dipole pair will exit the ball $B_{\rho/2\pi}$ after time τ by the definition of τ , and $\text{supp}(\tilde{m}) \subset B_{\rho/2\pi}$, we can extend the integration region of (27) to $(-\infty, \infty)$. Hence, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s)E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{m}^\perp(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) - \tilde{m}^\perp(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \\ \tilde{m}(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) + \tilde{m}(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \end{pmatrix} ds = 0.$$

Note that $x_e(s) = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|} + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2}$. Let $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ satisfy $\eta \cdot \xi_0 = 0$; clearly, $\eta \cdot z = \eta \cdot x_e$. Taking the Fourier transform of the above integral with respect to z , we obtain

$$\int_{z \cdot \xi_0 = 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e(s, X^{(0)})} \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s)E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{m}_+^\perp - \tilde{m}_-^\perp \\ \tilde{m}_+ + \tilde{m}_- \end{pmatrix} ds dS_z = 0,$$

where $\tilde{m}_\pm = \tilde{m}(x_e \pm \xi_0^\perp)$. Choose $\xi_0^\perp \equiv \xi_\eta^\perp = \eta/|\eta|$, where the subscript emphasizes dependence on η . Let $(s, z) \rightarrow x_e$ via

$$(28) \quad \begin{aligned} s &= |\xi_\eta| \rho + 2\pi \xi_\eta \cdot x_e, \\ z &= x_e - \frac{\xi_\eta \cdot x_e}{|\xi_\eta|^2} \xi_\eta, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tilde{m}_+ - \tilde{m}_-) dx_e &= E^\perp(\xi_\eta) \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tau - s(x_e)) (\tilde{m}_+ + \tilde{m}_-) dx_e, \\ \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tilde{m}_+ + \tilde{m}_-) dx_e &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $E^\perp = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} E$ satisfies $E^\perp m = (Em)^\perp$. Adding and subtracting these equations:

$$(29) \quad \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} \tilde{m}(x_e \pm \xi_\eta^\perp) dx_e = \pm \frac{1}{2} E^\perp(\xi_\eta) \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tau - s(x_e)) [\tilde{m}(x_e + \xi_\eta^\perp) + \tilde{m}(x_e - \xi_\eta^\perp)] dx_e.$$

We change variables $y_{\pm} = x_e \pm \xi_{\eta}^{\perp}$ in the appropriate integrals such that $\tilde{m}_{\pm} = \tilde{m}(y_{\pm})$. Noting that $s(x_e) = s(y_{\pm})$ and $e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} = e^{\pm i|\eta| - i\eta \cdot y_{\pm}}$, we get

$$e^{\pm i|\eta|} \int e^{-i\eta \cdot y_{\pm}} \tilde{m}(y_{\pm}) dy_{\pm} = \pm E^{\perp}(\xi_{\eta}) \cos(|\eta|) \int e^{-i\eta \cdot y} (\tau - s(y)) \tilde{m}(y) dy, \quad \pm = +, -,$$

which implies

$$(30) \quad e^{\pm i|\eta|} \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) = \pm E^{\perp}(\xi_{\eta}) [(\tau - \rho) \cos(|\eta|) \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) - 2\pi i \cos(|\eta|) (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta}) \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta)],$$

where we use that τ is a constant and denote the Fourier transform of f by \widehat{f} . Since

$$(31) \quad \cos(|\eta|) \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) = 0,$$

the first term in (30) vanishes. Moreover, if we apply $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta}$ to (31), then we obtain

$$0 = (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta}) (\cos(|\eta|) \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta)) = \cos(|\eta|) (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta}) \widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta),$$

which implies the second term in (30) also vanishes. Thus, $\widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. Since $\widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} i\eta (\widehat{Q}_0^1(\eta) - \widehat{Q}_0^2(\eta))$, we conclude $\widehat{\tilde{m}}(\eta) = 0$ on \mathbb{R}^2 . Hence, $\tilde{m} \equiv 0$. \square

5. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ANISOTROPIC BACKGROUND POTENTIAL

In this section, we investigate the dipole inverse problem in an inhomogeneous background. In this setting, the background potential is not a constant; therefore, from the ODE system (23) and (24), we observe that the dipole's trajectories are affected by potentials; consequently, dipoles do not, in general, travel in straight lines.

5.1. The weakly nonlinear inverse problem. Suppose that we have two background potentials Q_0^j for $j = 1, 2$. The gradients $g_j = \frac{1}{2} \nabla Q_0^j$ satisfy

$$g_1(z) - g_2(z) \in C_0^{k-1}(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad \|g_j\|_{C^{k-1}(\Omega)} \leq \varepsilon$$

for $j = 1, 2$. We extend g_1 and g_2 to \mathbb{R}^2 such that $g_1 = g_2 = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B_{\rho/2\pi}$, and $g_j \in C^{k-1}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $j = 1, 2$. The extended functions g_j satisfy

$$(32) \quad g_1 - g_2 \in C_0^{k-1}(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \|g_j\|_{C^{k-1}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq \varepsilon.$$

From now on, we use the same symbols g_1 and g_2 to denote the extended gradient of the background potentials Q_0^j which satisfy the above conditions.

Let $X_j = (x_j, \xi_j)$, for $j = 1, 2$, be the solutions to (23) and (24) with g replaced by g_j , respectively. Recall that if $g \equiv 0$, then from (25) the solution is $X_e(s, X^{(0)}) = (x_0 + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2}, \xi_0)$ with $x_0 = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|}$ and $z \cdot \xi_0 = 0$. For general functions $g_j \neq 0$ that satisfy (32), the solutions X_1 and X_2 can be expressed as small perturbations of the solution X_e :

$$(33) \quad x_j(s, X^{(0)}) = x_0 + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2} + O(\varepsilon) \quad \text{in } C^{k-1}$$

and

$$(34) \quad \xi_j(s, X^{(0)}) = \xi_0 + O(\varepsilon) \quad \text{in } C^{k-1},$$

where the C^j norm is interpreted with respect to variables s, z, ξ_0 and $O(\varepsilon)$ is a function with norm bounded by $C\varepsilon$ with a constant $C > 0$ uniformly in any fixed compact set.

Taking the derivatives of (33) and (34) with respect to variables $X^{(0)} = (x_0, \xi_0)$, it follows that

$$\left\| \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}} - \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & s E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{C^{k-2}} = O(\varepsilon),$$

where E is as in (26). We then obtain

$$(35) \quad \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau - s, X_1(s, X^{(0)})) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s) E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} + B(s)$$

in (22) with the 4×4 matrix

$$(36) \quad B(s) = B(s, X^{(0)}; Q_0^1, Q_0^2) = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = O(\varepsilon) \quad \text{in } C^{k-2}.$$

Here, τ in (19) is the largest possible time s for the vortices to exit $B_{\rho/2\pi}$.

We denote $\mathbf{m} = g_1 - g_2$. From the assumptions (32) on g_j , we get $\mathbf{m} \in C_0^{k-1}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) \subset \Omega$. The difference of the Hamiltonian vector fields is

$$(37) \quad \begin{aligned} & (V_2 - V_1)(X_1(s, X^{(0)})) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{m}^\perp(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) - \mathbf{m}^\perp(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp) \\ \mathbf{m}(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) + \mathbf{m}(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp) \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \\ \mathbf{M}_2(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling (22), we can extend the integration region to the whole real line, since $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) \subset \Omega$. Therefore, we have

$$(38) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau - s, X_1(s, X^{(0)})) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \\ \mathbf{M}_2(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \end{pmatrix} ds = 0,$$

where $\partial X_2 / \partial X^{(0)}$ is evaluated to $O(\varepsilon)$ in (35). Recall $x_e = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|} + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2}$, where $z \cdot \xi_0 = 0$. Let $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfy $\eta \cdot \xi_0 = 0$ and taking the Fourier transform in z give

$$\int_{z \cdot \xi_0 = 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s) E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \\ \mathbf{M}_2(x_1, \xi_1^\perp) \end{pmatrix} ds dS_z = 0.$$

Let $(s, z) \rightarrow x_e$ be as in (28). We obtain a system of equations:

$$(39) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\mathbf{m}(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) - \mathbf{m}(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp)) dx_e = -(W^1 \mathbf{m} + W^3 \mathbf{m})^\perp, \\ & \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\mathbf{m}(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) + \mathbf{m}(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp)) dx_e = W^2 \mathbf{m}, \end{aligned}$$

where $M_i = M_i(x_1, \xi_1^\perp)$ for $x_1 = x_1(x_e, \xi_0)$ and $\xi_1 = \xi_1(x_e, \xi_0)$, and the (small) terms on the right hand side are given by

$$(40) \quad \begin{aligned} W^j \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (B_{jk} \mathbf{M}_k) dx_e, j = 1, 2, \\ W^3 \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= -E(\xi_0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tau - \rho - 2\pi \xi_0 \cdot x_e) \mathbf{M}_2 dx_e. \end{aligned}$$

Adding and subtracting the equations in (39) yields

$$(41) \quad \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} \mathbf{m}(x_1 \pm \xi_1^\perp) dx_e = \frac{1}{2} [W^2 \mathbf{m} \mp (W^1 \mathbf{m} + W^3 \mathbf{m})^\perp],$$

which contains small terms compared to (29). Our objective is to show that (41) implies $\mathbf{m} = 0$ if ε is small enough.

In section 5.2, we simplify the left hand side (LHS) of (41) by using a change of variables and recasting the result in terms of oscillatory integrals (OIs). The right hand side (RHS) of (41) is studied in section 5.3 where we employ a similar change of variables and show that these terms are small due to the $O(\varepsilon)$ hypothesis. Our uniqueness theorem follows directly in section 5.4.

5.2. Presentation in terms of OIs. As in the linearized case, we will set $\xi_0 = -\eta^\perp/|\eta|$. In order to remove the resulting singularity at $\eta = 0$ in our OI amplitudes, we first multiply by a cutoff function.

Let $\chi_a(\eta) = \chi(|\eta|/a) \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$ be a cutoff function such that $\chi(x) = 1$ for $x \geq 1$ and $\chi(x) = 0$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1/2$, where $a > 0$ is a small parameter depending on ε to be chosen later. We denote

$$(42) \quad \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(\eta) := \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} \chi_a(\eta) \mathbf{m}(x_1 \pm \xi_1^\perp) dx_e, \quad \pm = +, -,$$

then multiplying $\chi_a(\eta)$ on both sides of (41) leads to

$$(43) \quad \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} [\mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m} \mp (\mathcal{W}^1 \mathbf{m} + \mathcal{W}^3 \mathbf{m})^\perp],$$

where $\mathcal{W}^j = \chi_a(\eta) W^j$.

Let us analyze the operators \mathcal{F}_\pm . We make the following changes of variables in the integral (42) (recall (33) and (34)):

$$(44) \quad \begin{aligned} x_e &\rightarrow y = x_1(x_e, \xi_0) \pm \xi_1^\perp(x_e, \xi_0) \\ &= x_e \pm \xi_0^\perp + O(\varepsilon) \text{ in } C^{k-1}, \\ x_e^\pm(y, \xi_0) &= \mp \xi_0^\perp + \phi_\pm(y, \xi_0), \\ &= \mp \xi_0^\perp + y + O(\varepsilon) \text{ in } C^{k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The associated Jacobians are given by $J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_0) = 1 + O(\varepsilon)$ in C^{k-2} , so we have

$$(45) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e^\pm(y, \xi_0)} \mathbf{m}(y) J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_0) dy \\ &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_\pm(y, \xi_\eta)} e^{\pm i|\eta|} \chi_a(\eta) \mathbf{m}(y) J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) dy, \end{aligned}$$

where we can set ξ_0 to be

$$(46) \quad \xi_\eta \equiv \xi_0 = -\frac{\eta^\perp}{|\eta|} = \frac{1}{|\eta|}(-\eta_2, \eta_1), \quad \eta \neq 0$$

due to $\eta \cdot \xi_0 = 0$.

Furthermore, the amplitudes of \mathcal{F}_\pm can be described by the following symbol class.

Definition 1. We say that $a(x, y, \xi) \in S_k^m$ if there exists a constant $C \geq 0$, such that

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \partial_\xi^\gamma a(x, y, \xi)| \leq C |\xi|^{m-|\gamma|}, \quad |\alpha| + |\beta| + |\gamma| \leq k,$$

for $x, y \in B_{\rho/2\pi}$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$.

It follows from (44) and (45) that \mathcal{F}_\pm has the amplitude $\chi_a(\eta)J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta)$ in S_{k-2}^0 , since

$$(47) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_\pm(y, \xi_\eta) &= y + O(\varepsilon) \text{ in } S_{k-1}^0, \\ J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) &= 1 + O(\varepsilon) \text{ in } S_{k-2}^0. \end{aligned}$$

5.3. The analysis of \mathcal{W}^j . Let us next characterize the integrals $\mathcal{W}^j \mathbf{m} = \chi_a(\eta)W^j \mathbf{m}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$.

Recall the definition of W^j in (40); then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}^j \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} B_j^+(x_e, \xi_0) \mathbf{m}(x_1(x_e, \xi_0) + \xi_1^\perp(x_e, \xi_0)) dx_e \\ &\quad + \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} B_j^-(x_e, \xi_0) \mathbf{m}(x_1(x_e, \xi_0) - \xi_1^\perp(x_e, \xi_0)) dx_e, \quad j = 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(48) \quad \mathcal{W}^3 \mathbf{m}(\eta) = -E(\xi_0)(\tau - \rho) \mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m}(\eta) + 2\pi E(\xi_0) \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\xi_0 \cdot x_e) \chi_a(\eta) \mathbf{M}_2 dx_e,$$

where B_j^\pm is a matrix function whose entries is a combination of entries of $B(s)$, such that B_j^\pm is still $O(\varepsilon)$ in C^{k-2} , see (36).

We first consider \mathcal{W}^j for $j = 1, 2$ since they only contain small terms in their amplitudes. We apply the same changes of variables (44) to \mathcal{W}^j . Fixing ξ_0 as in (46), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}^j \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_+(y, \xi_\eta)} e^{i|\eta|} \chi_a(\eta) B_j^+(x_e(y, \xi_\eta), \xi_\eta) \mathbf{m}(y) J_+^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) dy \\ &\quad + \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_-(y, \xi_\eta)} e^{-i|\eta|} \chi_a(\eta) B_j^-(x_e(y, \xi_\eta), \xi_\eta) \mathbf{m}(y) J_-^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) dy, \quad j = 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

where the amplitude matrices $\chi_a(\eta)B_j^\pm J_\pm^{-1}$ in each integral are $O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 .

Now we turn to operator \mathcal{W}^3 . The first term of $\mathcal{W}^3 \mathbf{m}(\eta)$ is also $O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 because $E(\xi_\eta)$ is homogeneous of degree 0 in η and $\mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m}(\eta)$ is $O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 . So we need only study the second term:

$$(49) \quad \mathcal{W}^4 \mathbf{m}(\eta) := \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\xi_0 \cdot x_e) [\mathbf{m}(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) + \mathbf{m}(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp)] dx_e.$$

Applying the change of variables (44) as before and noting that $\xi_\eta \cdot x_e^\pm = \xi_\eta \cdot \phi_\pm$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}^4 \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\xi_\eta \cdot x_e) [\mathbf{m}(x_1 + \xi_1^\perp) + \mathbf{m}(x_1 - \xi_1^\perp)] dx_e \\ &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_+(y, \xi_\eta) + i|\eta|} [\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_+(y, \xi_\eta)] \chi_a(\eta) \mathbf{m}(y) J_+^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) dy \\ (50) \quad &\quad + \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_-(y, \xi_\eta) - i|\eta|} [\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_-(y, \xi_\eta)] \chi_a(\eta) \mathbf{m}(y) J_-^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) dy. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2. *The operator \mathcal{W}^4 has amplitudes of $O(\varepsilon/a)$ in S_{k-3}^0 .*

Proof. From (43),

$$\mathcal{F}_+ \mathbf{m}(\eta) + \mathcal{F}_- \mathbf{m}(\eta) = \mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m}(\eta),$$

so applying $\Xi := \xi_\eta \cdot \nabla_\eta$ to this identity and noting that $\Xi(|\eta|) = 0$ give

$$(51) \quad \begin{aligned} \Xi \mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_+ + i|\eta|} [-i(\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_+ + \eta \cdot \Xi \phi_+) J_+^{-1} + \Xi J_+^{-1}] \chi_a \mathbf{m} dy \\ &+ \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_- - i|\eta|} [-i(\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_- + \eta \cdot \Xi \phi_-) J_-^{-1} + \Xi J_-^{-1}] \chi_a \mathbf{m} dy. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (51) and the definition (50), it follows that

$$(52) \quad \begin{aligned} &\mathcal{W}^4 \mathbf{m}(\eta) \\ &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_+ + i|\eta|} [(\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_+) B_2^+ J_+^{-1} + (\eta \cdot \Xi \phi_+) J_+^{-1} (B_2^+ - 1) + i\Xi((B_2^+ - 1) J_+^{-1})] \chi_a \mathbf{m} dy \\ &+ \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_- - i|\eta|} [(\xi_\eta \cdot \phi_-) B_2^- J_-^{-1} + (\eta \cdot \Xi \phi_-) J_-^{-1} (B_2^- - 1) + i\Xi((B_2^- - 1) J_-^{-1})] \chi_a \mathbf{m} dy \\ &=: \mathcal{W}_1^4 \mathbf{m}(\eta) + \mathcal{W}_2^4 \mathbf{m}(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

The first term of $\mathcal{W}_k^4 \mathbf{m}$, $k = 1, 2$, is $O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 due to the small term B_2^\pm . For the second term of $\mathcal{W}_k^4 \mathbf{m}$, since

$$\eta \cdot \Xi \phi_\pm(y, \xi_\eta) = -\partial_{\xi_j} \phi_\pm^k(y, \xi_\eta) \frac{\eta^j \eta^k}{|\eta|^2}$$

and $\phi_\pm = y + O(\varepsilon)$ in C^{k-1} , it follows that $(\eta \cdot \Xi \phi_\pm) J_\pm^{-1} (B_2^\pm - 1) = O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 . For the third term of $\mathcal{W}_k^4 \mathbf{m}$, since

$$\Xi J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) = -\nabla_\xi J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_\eta) \cdot \frac{\eta}{|\eta|^2},$$

and $J_\pm^{-1} = 1 + O(\varepsilon)$ in C^{k-2} , we obtain that $\Xi J_\pm^{-1} = O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-3}^{-1} , and similarly with B_2^\pm . However, upon multiplication by origin cutoff $\chi_a(\eta) = \chi(|\eta|/a)$, these S_{k-3}^{-1} terms become ones that are only $O(\varepsilon/a)$ in S_{k-3}^0 . Since $S_{k-2}^0 \subset S_{k-3}^0$, we conclude that \mathcal{W}^4 has amplitudes of $O(\varepsilon/a)$ in S_{k-3}^0 . □

Therefore, from definitions (48) and (49), we can rewrite equation (43) in the following form:

$$(53) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \frac{1}{2} [\mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m} \mp (\mathcal{W}^1 \mathbf{m} + \mathcal{W}^3 \mathbf{m})^\perp] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m} \mp (\mathcal{W}^1 \mathbf{m} + (-E(\xi_0)(\tau - \rho) \mathcal{W}^2 \mathbf{m} + 2\pi E(\xi_0) \mathcal{W}^4 \mathbf{m}))^\perp], \\ &=: \mathcal{W}_\pm^1 \mathbf{m} + \mathcal{W}_\pm^2 \mathbf{m}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_\pm^1 \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_\pm(y, \xi_\eta) \pm i|\eta|} W_\pm^1(y, \eta) \mathbf{m}(y) dy, \\ \mathcal{W}_\pm^2 \mathbf{m}(\eta) &= \int e^{-i\eta \cdot \phi_\pm(y, \xi_\eta) \mp i|\eta|} W_\pm^2(y, \eta) \mathbf{m}(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

are OIs with amplitudes W_{\pm}^j that are $O(\varepsilon/a)$ in S_{k-3}^0 . Here $W_{\pm}^j(y, \eta)$ is a combination of the symbols of the integrals on the second identity in (53) with phase $-i\eta \cdot \phi_{\pm} \pm i|\eta|$, respectively.

5.4. L^2 estimates. The following lemma is crucial for analyzing the L^2 boundedness of Fourier integral operators.

Lemma 3. *Let $r \leq 0$, $l \in \mathbb{R}$. An operator A is defined by*

$$Af(x) = \int \int e^{-i(x-y) \cdot \xi} a(x, y, \xi) f(y) dy d\xi.$$

Suppose that

$$\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq 2n+[-r+|l|]+1} \int \int |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta a(x, y, \xi)| dx dy \leq M(1 + |\xi|)^r, \text{ for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $[s]$ is an integer such that $0 \leq s - [s] < 1$. Then $A : H^{l+r}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^l(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a bounded operator with the norm $\leq CM$ for some constant $C > 0$, that is,

$$\|Af\|_{H^l(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq CM \|f\|_{H^{l+r}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

for all $f \in H^{l+r}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. When $r = l = 0$, it was proved in the Appendix of [28] by extending the proof of Theorem 18.1.11' in [13] to amplitudes $a(x, y, \xi)$. For the general case, that is, $r \leq 0$, $l \in \mathbb{R}$, it was showed in [37] by using a similar argument. \square

We will study the L^2 norm on each side of (53). For the left hand side, we let \mathcal{F}_{\pm}^* be the adjoint of (45) and consider the operators

$$\mathcal{F}_{\pm}^* \mathcal{F}_{\pm} \mathbf{m}(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{i\eta \cdot (\phi_{\pm}(w, \xi_{\eta}) - \phi_{\pm}(y, \xi_{\eta}))} \chi_a^2(\eta) J_{\pm}^{-1}(y, \xi_{\eta}) J_{\pm}^{-1}(w, \xi_{\eta}) \mathbf{m}(y) dy d\eta, \quad \pm = +, -.$$

As in [29], the phase function $\eta \cdot \phi_{\pm}$ admits the representation

$$\eta \cdot (\phi_{\pm}(y, \xi_{\eta}) - \phi_{\pm}(x, \xi_{\eta})) = (y - x) \cdot \theta_{\pm}(x, y, \eta),$$

where

$$\theta_{\pm}(x, y, \eta) = \eta^j \int_0^1 (\nabla_x \phi_{\pm}^j)(x + t(y - x), \xi_{\eta}) dt.$$

Recall from (47) that $\phi_{\pm}(y, \xi_{\eta}) = y + O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-1}^0 . It follows that $\theta_{\pm}(x, y, \eta) = \eta + O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^1 and is homogeneous of degree one in η . In particular,

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \partial_\eta^\gamma (\theta_{\pm}(x, y, \eta) - \eta)| \leq C\varepsilon |\eta|^{1-\gamma}, \quad |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k - 2, \quad x, y \in B_{\rho/2\pi}.$$

The equation $\theta = \theta_{\pm}(x, y, \eta)$ can be solved for η if ε is sufficiently small when $\eta \in \text{supp}(\chi_a)$ and $x, y \in B_{\rho/2\pi}$. Then the solution $\eta_{\pm} = \eta_{\pm}(x, y, \theta)$ satisfies $\eta_{\pm} = \theta + O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^1 . The corresponding Jacobian is

$$J_{1,\pm}^{-1}(x, y, \theta) = |D\theta_{\pm}/D\eta_{\pm}| = 1 + O(\varepsilon) \text{ in } S_{k-3}^0.$$

We change variables, $\eta \rightarrow \theta$ in $\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(w)$ and obtain

$$\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}(w) = \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{i(w-y)\cdot\theta} a_\pm(y, w, \theta) \mathbf{m}(y) dy d\theta,$$

where the amplitude is

$$a_\pm(y, w, \theta) = \chi_a^2(\eta_\pm(w, y, \theta)) J_\pm^{-1}(y, \xi_{\eta_\pm}) J_\pm^{-1}(w, \xi_{\eta_\pm}) J_{1,\pm}(w, y, \theta).$$

To approximate $\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm$, we define a new operator \mathcal{P} by

$$\mathcal{P} \mathbf{m}(\theta) = \chi_a(\theta) \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\theta).$$

Then we get

$$\mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P} \mathbf{m}(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{i(w-y)\cdot\theta} \chi_a^2(\theta) \mathbf{m}(y) dy d\theta.$$

Let ψ be a smooth cut-off function supported in $B_{\rho/\pi}$ such that $\psi = 1$ on $B_{\rho/2\pi}$. Then $\psi = 1$ on $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m})$. We consider the operators

$$\psi(\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm - \mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P}) \psi, \quad \pm = +, -,$$

where the corresponding amplitudes

$$b_\pm(y, w, \theta) = \psi(w) [\chi_a^2(\eta_\pm) J_\pm^{-1} J_\pm^{-1} J_{1,\pm} - \chi_a^2(\theta)] \psi(y)$$

satisfy the following properties.

Lemma 4. For $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k - 3$, we have

$$(54) \quad |\partial_y^\alpha \partial_w^\beta (b_\pm(y, w, \theta))| \leq C\varepsilon$$

for all y, w and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Moreover,

$$(55) \quad \int \int |\partial_y^\alpha \partial_w^\beta (b_\pm(y, w, \theta))| dy dw \leq C\varepsilon$$

for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Proof. We first recall that $J_{1,\pm} = 1 + O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-3}^0 , $J_\pm^{-1} = 1 + O(\varepsilon)$ in S_{k-2}^0 , and $|\chi_a(\eta)| \leq C$. Then $|b_\pm(y, w, \theta)|$ is small up to derivatives of order $k - 3$. In addition, since ψ is compactly supported, estimate (54) holds for all y, w and θ in \mathbb{R}^2 , which leads to estimate (55). \square

In order to apply Lemma 3 and Lemma 4, we require that the regularity k satisfies $k - 3 = 2 \times 2 + 1$. Thus, $k = 8$ which explains the choice of regularity $Q_0^j \in C^8(\Omega)$ in Theorem 2. We can now derive that

$$\|\psi(\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm - \mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P}) \psi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon, \quad \pm = +, -,$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} |\|\mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 - \|\mathcal{P} \mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2| &= |\langle (\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm - \mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P}) \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{m} \rangle| \\ &= |\langle \psi(\mathcal{F}_\pm^* \mathcal{F}_\pm - \mathcal{P}^* \mathcal{P}) \psi \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{m} \rangle| \\ &\leq C\varepsilon \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 5. Let $g_j \in C_0^{k-1}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with $k = 8$ for $j = 1, 2$, as defined in (32). Then we have

$$\|\chi_a \hat{\mathbf{m}}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 \leq C\varepsilon \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 + \|\mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2.$$

Evaluating the right hand side of (53) yields an estimate of $\mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}$. Let us apply a similar procedure as before to represent $(\mathcal{W}_\pm^j)^* \mathcal{W}_\pm^j$ as an operator. Since the amplitude matrix of \mathcal{W}_\pm^j is $O(\varepsilon/a)$ in S_{k-3}^0 , it follows from Lemmas 3 and 4 that

$$\|\psi(\mathcal{W}_\pm^j)^* \mathcal{W}_\pm^j \psi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{a^2},$$

which implies $\|\mathcal{W}_\pm^j \mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}/a$. Hence, we obtain

$$(56) \quad \|\mathcal{F}_\pm \mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq \frac{C\varepsilon}{a} \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}.$$

Proof of Theorem 2: We combine Lemma 5 with (56); then we acquire

$$\|\chi_a \widehat{\mathbf{m}}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 \leq C \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{a^2} \right) \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2,$$

that is,

$$(57) \quad \int \chi_a^2(\theta) |\widehat{\mathbf{m}}(\theta)|^2 d\theta \leq C \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{a^2} \right) \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2,$$

where $\chi_a(\theta) = \chi(|\theta|/a)$ for $\chi \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$, with $\chi(x) = 1, x \geq 1$ and $\chi(x) = 0, x \leq 1/2$.

By Hölder's inequality and the fact that $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}) \subset \Omega$, we have

$$(58) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{|\theta| \leq a} |\widehat{\mathbf{m}}(\theta)|^2 d\theta + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{|\theta| \geq a} \chi_a^2(\theta) |\widehat{\mathbf{m}}(\theta)|^2 d\theta \\ &\leq C a^2 \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 + C \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{a^2} \right) \|\mathbf{m}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the first constant C depends on Ω . Since the C 's are independent of a, ε and \mathbf{m} provided that ε is small enough, we can choose $a = \varepsilon^{1/2}$ and ε such that $C a^2 < 1/2$ and $2C\varepsilon < 1/2$. Therefore,

$$\mathbf{m} = (\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2) = 0 \text{ in } \Omega$$

which implies that $Q_0^1 = Q_0^2$ in Ω due to the fact that $Q_0^1 = Q_0^2$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

6. A RECONSTRUCTION FORMULA

We consider the problem of explicitly reconstructing the background potential Q_0 from the scattering relation. More precisely, we will give a reconstruction formula for Q_0 that is valid in the small ε limit.

We start with the Stefanov-Uhlmann identity (see [4])

$$(59) \quad \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial X_e}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau - s, X(s, X^{(0)}))(V - V_e)(X(s, X^{(0)})) ds = X(\tau, X^{(0)}) - X_e(\tau, X^{(0)}).$$

The proof of this identity is as in Lemma 1, with X_1 and X_2 replaced by X and X_e respectively, and the modification $X(t(X^{(0)}), X^{(0)}) = X_e(t(X^{(0)}), X^{(0)})$ is not required here. Let $\tau = \max\{\tau^1, \tau^2\}$, where τ^1 and τ^2 are the largest exit times of $X(s, X^{(0)})$ and $X_e(s, X^{(0)})$ respectively. The exit times are defined as in (19), and from (25), we have $\tau^2 = 2|\xi_0|\rho$. Note that τ in (59) can be replaced with any larger time $T \geq \tau$. For example, $T = 4|\xi_0|\rho$ is sufficient as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Let us assume that

$$V - V_e = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \nabla^\perp Q_0(x + \xi^\perp) + \nabla^\perp Q_0(x - \xi^\perp) \\ \nabla Q_0(x + \xi^\perp) - \nabla Q_0(x - \xi^\perp) \end{pmatrix}$$

is small. By linearizing identity (59) about the constant potential, we obtain the following approximate expression for the scattering data:

$$(60) \quad \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial X_e}{\partial X^{(0)}}(\tau - s, X_e(s, X^{(0)}))(V - V_e)(X_e(s, X^{(0)}))ds = \mathcal{S}(\theta(\xi_0^\perp), \alpha),$$

where we denote $\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha) = (\mathcal{S}_x, \mathcal{S}_\xi) = X(\tau, X^{(0)}) - X_e(\tau, X^{(0)})$ that is a vector valued function in \mathbb{R}^4 with $\theta(\xi_0^\perp) = \arctan(\xi_0^2, -\xi_0^1)$ for a given vector $\xi_0^\perp = (\xi_0^2, -\xi_0^1)$.

6.1. Derivation. Since $\text{supp}(g) \subset \Omega$, we can extend the integration interval to \mathbb{R} in identity (60). Thus, we obtain the following integral equations

$$(61) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s)E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g^\perp(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) - g^\perp(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \\ g(x_e + \xi_0^\perp) + g(x_e - \xi_0^\perp) \end{pmatrix} ds = \mathcal{S}(\theta(\xi_0^\perp), \alpha).$$

Recall that $x_e = z - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|} + \frac{s}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|^2}$ with $z = \alpha \frac{\xi_0^\perp}{|\xi_0|}$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Applying the Fourier transform in α and changing variables from $(\alpha, s) = (\frac{\xi_0^\perp}{|\xi_0|} \cdot x_e, \rho|\xi_0| + 2\pi\xi_0 \cdot x_e)$ to x_e in (61), we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\beta\xi_0^\perp \cdot x_e} \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s(x_e))E(\xi_0) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_+^\perp - g_-^\perp \\ g_+ + g_- \end{pmatrix} dx_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-i\beta\alpha} \mathcal{S}(\theta(\xi_0^\perp), \alpha) d\alpha,$$

where we let $g_+ = g(x_e + \xi_0^\perp)$ and $g_- = g(x_e - \xi_0^\perp)$. Further, we rewrite the above identity by denoting $\beta = |\eta|$ for $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, and $\xi_0 = -\frac{\eta^\perp}{|\eta|} \equiv \xi_\eta$. Thus, we have

$$(62) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & (\tau - s(x_e))E(\xi_\eta) \\ 0 & I_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_+^\perp - g_-^\perp \\ g_+ + g_- \end{pmatrix} dx_e = \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\eta),$$

where the integrated scattering relation $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{x,1}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{x,2}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi,1}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi,2})$ is defined by

$$(63) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\eta) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-i|\eta|\alpha} \mathcal{S}(\theta(\eta), \alpha) d\alpha.$$

We add and subtract the two equations from (62); then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} g_+^\perp dx_e + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tau - s(x_e))E(\xi_\eta)(g_+ + g_-) dx_e &= \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi^\perp, \\ 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} g_-^\perp dx_e - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot x_e} (\tau - s(x_e))E(\xi_\eta)(g_+ + g_-) dx_e &= -\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi^\perp. \end{aligned}$$

By the change of variables $y_\pm = x_e \pm \xi_\eta^\perp$, we further deduce that

$$2e^{\pm i|\eta|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot y_\pm} g_\pm^\perp(y_\pm) dy_\pm \pm 2E(\xi_\eta) \cos(|\eta|) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot y} (\tau - s(y))g(y) dy = \pm \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi^\perp,$$

which, combined with the fact that $s(y) = \rho + 2\pi\xi_\eta \cdot y$ and

$$(\xi_\eta \cdot \nabla_\eta) \hat{g}(\eta) = -i \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-i\eta \cdot y} (\xi_\eta \cdot y) g(y) dy$$

implies

$$2e^{\pm i|\eta|}\widehat{g}_{\pm}^{\perp}(\eta) \pm 2\cos(|\eta|)E(\xi_{\eta})(\tau - \rho - 2\pi i\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widehat{g}(\eta) = \pm\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x + \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}^{\perp}.$$

Here and in what follows, we denote the Fourier transform of f by \widehat{f} . From the above equations, we can obtain that

$$(64) \quad 2i\sin(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta)^{\perp} + 2\cos(|\eta|)E(\xi_{\eta})(\tau - \rho - 2\pi i\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widehat{g}(\eta) = \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta),$$

$$(65) \quad 2\cos(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta) = \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta),$$

where we view ξ_{η} as a 2×1 column vector such that $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta} = \xi_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} + \xi_0^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_2}$.

Using the identity

$$\cos(|\eta|)(\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widehat{g}(\eta) = (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})(\cos(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta))$$

and substituting (65) into (64), we obtain

$$(66) \quad 2i\sin(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta)^{\perp} = \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) - E(\xi_{\eta})(\tau - \rho - 2\pi i\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta),$$

$$(67) \quad 2\cos(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta) = \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta).$$

Lemma 6. *If equations (66)-(67) hold, then one has*

$$(68) \quad 2i\sin(|\eta|)\xi_{\eta}^{\perp} \cdot \widehat{g}(\eta) = -\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) + i|\eta|^{-1}\xi_{\eta}^{\perp} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta).$$

Proof. We first multiply (67) by the vector ξ_{η} ; then we have

$$\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) = \xi_{\eta} \cdot (2\cos(|\eta|)\widehat{g}(\eta)) = \xi_{\eta} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}i\eta \widehat{Q}_0(\eta) \right) = 0,$$

where we used the properties $\widehat{g}(\eta) = -\frac{1}{2}i\eta \widehat{Q}_0(\eta)$ and $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \eta = 0$. Furthermore, from the fact that $E(\xi_{\eta})\xi_{\eta} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}\xi_{\eta}$, we get

$$(69) \quad \xi_{\eta} \cdot (E(\xi_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta)) = (E(\xi_{\eta})\xi_{\eta}) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) = \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\xi_{\eta} \right) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) = 0.$$

Now we multiply both sides of (66) by ξ_{η} and use (69); then we obtain

$$(70) \quad 2i\sin(|\eta|)\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widehat{g}(\eta)^{\perp} = \xi_{\eta} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) - i\xi_{\eta} \cdot (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta).$$

By a direct computation, we can get $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widehat{g}^{\perp} = -\xi_{\eta}^{\perp} \cdot \widehat{g}$. To finish the proof, it remains to show that

$$\xi_{\eta} \cdot (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) = \frac{1}{|\eta|}\xi_{\eta}^{\perp} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta).$$

We apply $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta}$ to the identity $\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) = 0$, so that

$$0 = (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})(\xi_{\eta} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta)) = \xi_{\eta} \cdot (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) + ((\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\xi_{\eta}) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta),$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\eta} \cdot (\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) &= -((\xi_{\eta} \cdot \nabla_{\eta})\xi_{\eta}) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\eta|}\xi_{\eta}^{\perp} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\xi}(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting it into the second term on the right hand side of (70), this completes the proof. \square

To solve for \widehat{Q}_0 , we first multiply (67) by ξ_η^\perp ; then we have

$$2 \cos(|\eta|) \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widehat{g}(\eta) = \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta).$$

Adding this to (68) gives

$$(71) \quad 2\xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widehat{g}(\eta) = e^{-i|\eta|} \left[-\xi_\eta \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) + \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) + i \frac{1}{|\eta|} \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) \right].$$

Since $\xi_\eta^\perp = \frac{\eta}{|\eta|}$ and $\widehat{g}(\eta) = -\frac{1}{2} i \eta \widehat{Q}_0(\eta)$, we have

$$2\xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widehat{g}(\eta) = -i |\eta| \widehat{Q}_0(\eta).$$

But $|\eta| \neq 0$, so combining this with (71) yields

$$(72) \quad \widehat{Q}_0(\eta) = i \frac{e^{-i|\eta|}}{|\eta|} \left[-\xi_\eta \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) + \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) + i \frac{1}{|\eta|} \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) \right], \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}.$$

We recall that $Q_0(x) = q = \text{constant}$ for $|x| \geq \rho/2\pi$. This means $Q_0 - q$ has compact support, such that $\widehat{Q}_0(\eta) - (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta)$ is an analytic function of η well defined at $\eta = 0$ (here, δ is the Dirac measure supported at zero). But for $\eta \neq 0$, this analytic function is (72), so the RHS of (72) has a smooth extension to $\eta = 0$. We conclude that the Fourier transform of the potential is given by

$$(73) \quad \widehat{Q}_0(\eta) = (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta) + i \frac{e^{-i|\eta|}}{|\eta|} \left[-\xi_\eta \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\eta) + \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) + i \frac{1}{|\eta|} \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) \right], \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

In order to apply the inverse Fourier transform, we rewrite (73) in a more convenient form:

$$(74) \quad \widehat{Q}_0(\eta) = (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta) - \frac{e^{-i|\eta|}}{|\eta|^2} \left[\xi_\eta \cdot (i|\eta| \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x) - \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot (i|\eta| \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi) + \xi_\eta^\perp \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) \right].$$

In polar coordinates $\eta = h(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, the second term is

$$-\frac{e^{-ih}}{h^2} \left[(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \cdot (i|\eta| \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_x) - (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (i|\eta| \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi) + (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\eta) \right].$$

Recalling integral transform (63), we invoke the following identities:

$$i|\eta| \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}(\eta) = (\partial_\alpha \mathcal{S})^\sim(\eta), \quad f(\theta(\eta)) \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}(\eta) = (f(\theta) \mathcal{S})^\sim(\eta).$$

Then (74) becomes

$$(75) \quad \begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}_0(\eta) &= (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta) - \frac{e^{-ih}}{h^2} [(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \cdot \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_x + (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (\mathcal{S}_\xi - \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_\xi)]^\sim(\eta) \\ &= (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta) - \frac{e^{-ih}}{h^2} \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\eta), \end{aligned}$$

where we denote

$$(76) \quad \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) := (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \cdot \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_x(\theta, \alpha) + (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (\mathcal{S}_\xi(\theta, \alpha) - \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_\xi(\theta, \alpha))$$

and $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0$ is defined as in (63).

In what follows, we let \mathcal{S} be the space of Schwartz test functions on \mathbb{R}^2 and $(u, \varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u(x)\varphi(x)dx$ be the action of distribution u on φ . We denote the Fourier transform and its inverse by \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}^{-1} .

Lemma 7. *Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$. If potential Q_0 satisfies (75), then*

$$(77) \quad (Q_0 - q, \varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(x) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} S_0(\theta, \alpha) J_\varepsilon(1 - r \cos(\theta - \phi), \alpha) d\alpha d\theta dx,$$

where $x = r(\cos \phi, \sin \phi) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, and for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\zeta, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, we let

$$(78) \quad J_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha) = \int_0^\infty e^{-h(\varepsilon + i\zeta)} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-ih\alpha}}{h} \right) dh.$$

Proof. By the Fourier inversion formula for distributions, we have

$$(Q_0 - q, \varphi) = (\mathcal{F}^{-1} \mathcal{F}(Q_0 - q), \varphi) = (\widehat{Q}_0(\eta) - (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta), \mathcal{F}^{-1} \varphi(\eta)).$$

Since $\mathcal{F}^{-1} \varphi(\eta)$ is rapidly decreasing and $Q_0 - q$ has a bounded Fourier transform, we can rewrite this as a limit using the dominated convergence theorem:

$$(Q_0 - q, \varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\widehat{Q}_0(\eta) - (2\pi)^2 q \delta(\eta), e^{-\varepsilon|\eta|} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \varphi(\eta) \right).$$

Substituting in (75) and interchanging integrals, we get

$$(79) \quad \begin{aligned} (Q_0 - q, \varphi) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{e^{-\varepsilon|\eta| + ix \cdot \eta - i|\eta|}}{|\eta|^2} \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\eta) d\eta dx \\ &=: \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(x) I_\varepsilon(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

where, in polar coordinates $\eta = h(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, $x = r(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$, we denote

$$(80) \quad I_\varepsilon(x) := - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\varepsilon h + i h r \cos(\theta - \phi) - i h} \frac{\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(h, \theta)}{h} dh d\theta.$$

In particular, from the definition (63) and $\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha)$ is compactly supported in α , we can deduce that

$$(81) \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(0, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) d\alpha = 0, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi).$$

Let $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be a cutoff function with $\chi(x) = 0$ for $x \leq 1/2$ and $\chi(x) = 1$ for $x \geq 1$. From (81), I_ε in (80) can be written as

$$I_\varepsilon(x) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\varepsilon h + i h r \cos(\theta - \phi) - i h} \frac{\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(0, \theta) - \widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(h, \theta)}{h} \chi\left(\frac{h}{a}\right) dh d\theta.$$

Denote $\zeta = 1 - r \cos(\theta - \phi)$. By the definition (63) and interchanging integrals, we get

$$I_\varepsilon(x) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\varepsilon h - i h \zeta} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-i h \alpha}}{h} \right) \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) \chi\left(\frac{h}{a}\right) dh d\alpha d\theta.$$

By dominated convergence, the limit commutes with the integrals, and we obtain

$$(82) \quad \begin{aligned} I_\varepsilon(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) \int_0^\infty e^{-\varepsilon h - i h \zeta} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-i h \alpha}}{h} \right) dh d\alpha d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) J_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha) d\alpha d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

where J_ε is given by (78). Combined with (79), this recovers (77). \square

We now turn to the evaluation of the integral (77). Then we have the following reconstruction formula for Q_0 valid in the small $\|Q_0\|$ limit.

Theorem 4. *Let q be a constant background potential. Suppose that the background potential $Q_0 \in C^8(\Omega)$ and $Q_0 - q$ is compactly supported in $B_{\rho/2\pi}$. Then Q_0 can be reconstructed by using the formula*

$$(83) \quad Q_0(x) = q + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \ln |\alpha + 1 - r \cos(\theta - \phi)| \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) d\alpha d\theta,$$

where $\beta = 1 + \rho/2\pi$, $x = r(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$ with $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$ in polar coordinates, and \mathcal{S}_0 is defined in (76).

Proof. Let us choose any real valued $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$. Since from (79) and Q_0 is a real valued function, we must have

$$(84) \quad (Q_0 - q, \varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} (\Re I_\varepsilon, \varphi),$$

where $\Re f$ denotes the real part of f , and I_ε is expressed in (82). Therefore, it suffices to evaluate the real part of (78). To do this, we first note that

$$\Re \int_0^\infty e^{-h(\varepsilon + i\zeta)} (1 - e^{-i h \alpha}) dh = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + (\zeta + \alpha)^2} =: K_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha).$$

Since $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \Re J_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha) = -K_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha)$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} J_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha) = 0$, we obtain:

$$\Re J_\varepsilon(\zeta, \alpha) = \int_\varepsilon^\infty K_b(\zeta, \alpha) db = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\varepsilon^2 + (\zeta + \alpha)^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2).$$

Let us substitute this into the real part of (82). From (81), the $\ln(\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2)$ term integrates to zero, and we get

$$(85) \quad \Re I_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) \ln[(\varepsilon^2 + (\zeta + \alpha)^2)^{1/2}] d\alpha d\theta.$$

By dominated convergence, we can evaluate the $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ limit in (84):

$$(86) \quad (Q_0 - q, \varphi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\varphi(x), \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) \ln |\zeta + \alpha| d\alpha d\theta \right).$$

This holds for all real valued $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$. To obtain (83) from (86), we note that $\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha) = 0$ if $|\alpha| \geq 1 + \rho/2\pi$. For these values of α , neither vortex orbit intersects $B_{\rho/2\pi}$, so $X(\tau, X^{(0)}) - X_e(\tau, X^{(0)}) = 0$. \square

6.2. Rescaled initial conditions. We now present the reconstruction formula using more flexible initial conditions. To obtain formula (83), we assumed $|\xi_0| = 1$. We now relax this convention and fix $\sigma \in (0, \infty)$. We intend to take $|\xi_0| = \sigma$. In order to relate the previous situation of $|\xi_0| = 1$ to the more general case, we use the following scaling covariance of Hamiltonian systems (16), (17):

$$(87) \quad \begin{aligned} x(s) &\rightarrow \tilde{x}(\tilde{s}) = \sigma x(s), \\ \xi &\rightarrow \tilde{\xi}(\tilde{s}) = \sigma \xi(s), \\ s &\rightarrow \tilde{s} = \sigma^2 s, \\ Q_0(y) &\rightarrow \tilde{Q}_0(y) = Q_0\left(\frac{y}{\sigma}\right). \end{aligned}$$

In other words, if $(x(s), \xi(s))$ is a solution for potential $Q_0(y)$, the rescaled vector $(\tilde{x}(s), \tilde{\xi}(s)) = (\sigma x(\frac{s}{\sigma^2}), \sigma \xi(\frac{s}{\sigma^2}))$ is a solution for rescaled potential $\tilde{Q}(y) = Q_0(\frac{y}{\sigma})$.

In order for the initial conditions $(x(0), \xi(0)) = (\alpha \frac{\xi_0^\perp}{|\xi_0|} - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|}, \xi_0)$ to rescale in this way, or

$$(x_0, \xi_0) \rightarrow (\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{\xi}_0) = (\sigma x_0, \sigma \xi_0),$$

we need for the impact parameter α and support radius ρ to rescale as follows:

$$(\alpha, \rho) \rightarrow (\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\rho}) = (\sigma \alpha, \sigma \rho).$$

The exit time τ in (19) rescales like s : $\tau \rightarrow \tilde{\tau} = \sigma^2 \tau$. The scattering relation $\mathcal{S} = X(\tau, X^{(0)}) - X_e(\tau, X^{(0)})$ becomes

$$\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta, \tilde{\alpha}) = \sigma \mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha).$$

This means $\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta, \sigma \alpha)$. Substituting this into (76):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \left[(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \cdot \sigma \partial_u \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(\theta, u) + (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\theta, u) - \sigma \partial_u \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\xi(\theta, u)) \right] \Big|_{u=\sigma \alpha} \\ &=: \frac{1}{\sigma} \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\theta, \tilde{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Let us substitute this information into (83), i.e.

$$x = \frac{\tilde{x}}{\sigma}, \quad Q_0(x) = \tilde{Q}_0(\tilde{x}), \quad \rho = \frac{\tilde{\rho}}{\sigma}, \quad \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\theta, \sigma \alpha).$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Q}_0(\tilde{x}) - q &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \sigma} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \ln |\alpha + 1 - \frac{\tilde{r}}{\sigma} \cos(\theta - \tilde{\phi})| \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\theta, \sigma \alpha) d\alpha d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\tilde{\beta}}^{\tilde{\beta}} \ln |\tilde{\alpha} + \sigma - \tilde{r} \cos(\theta - \tilde{\phi})| \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\theta, \tilde{\alpha}) d\tilde{\alpha} d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\beta} := \sigma \beta = \sigma + \tilde{\rho}/2\pi$, and we used (81).

Therefore, the generalized reconstruction formula for $|\xi_0| = \sigma \in (0, \infty)$ is as follows:

$$(88) \quad Q_0(x) = q + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} \ln |\alpha + \sigma - r \cos(\theta - \phi)| \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) d\alpha d\theta,$$

where $\beta \equiv \sigma + \rho/2\pi$, $x = r(\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$, and

$$(89) \quad \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) \equiv \sigma(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \cdot \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_x(\theta, \alpha) + (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (\mathcal{S}_\xi(\theta, \alpha) - \sigma \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_\xi(\theta, \alpha)).$$

Setting $\sigma = 1$ recovers (76) and (83).

6.3. Radial potentials. As a distinguished special case, let us consider radial (rotationally invariant) potentials $Q_0(x) = Q(|x|)$, for which the reconstruction formula simplifies considerably. For these potentials, the Hamiltonian systems (16), (17) admit the following rotation symmetry:

$$(x(s), \xi(s)) \rightarrow (x^{(\theta)}(s), \xi^{(\theta)}(s)) = (R_\theta x(s), R_\theta \xi(s)),$$

where $R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ is a rotation matrix, for each $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ (we are interpreting x and ξ as column vectors). In other words, for each $Q(|x|)$, if (x, ξ) is the solution with initial conditions (x_0, ξ_0) , then $(x^{(\theta)}, \xi^{(\theta)}) = (R_\theta x, R_\theta \xi)$ is the solution with initial conditions $(R_\theta x_0, R_\theta \xi_0)$.

Recall that scattering relation $\mathcal{S}(\theta, \alpha)$ was defined for initial conditions $(x_0, \xi_0) = (\alpha \frac{\xi_0^\perp}{|\xi_0|} - \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \frac{\xi_0}{|\xi_0|}, \xi_0)$, where $\xi_0^\perp = \sigma(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ and $\xi_0 = \sigma(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ for each (θ, α) . We will denote these initial conditions by $(x_0^{(\theta)}, \xi_0^{(\theta)})$. Then it is easy to check that

$$(x_0^{(\theta)}, \xi_0^{(\theta)}) = (R_\theta x_0^{(0)}, R_\theta \xi_0^{(0)})$$

for all $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, where

$$x_0^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\frac{\rho}{2\pi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_0^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix}.$$

Furthermore, by rotational symmetry, we have

$$(x^{(\theta)}(s), \xi^{(\theta)}(s)) = (R_\theta x^{(0)}(s), R_\theta \xi^{(0)}(s)),$$

so the scattering relation $\mathcal{S} = X(\tau, X^{(0)}) - X_e(\tau, X^{(0)})$ varies with θ as follows:

$$(90) \quad \mathcal{S}_y(\theta, \alpha) = R_\theta \mathcal{S}_y(0, \alpha), \quad y = x, \xi.$$

If we substitute these relations into (89), we find that the θ dependence in \mathcal{S}_0 disappears:

$$(91) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_0(\theta, \alpha) &= \sigma \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_{x,2}(0, \alpha) + \mathcal{S}_{\xi,1}(0, \alpha) - \sigma \partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}_{\xi,1}(0, \alpha) \\ &=: \mathcal{S}_0(\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{S}_x = (\mathcal{S}_{x,1}, \mathcal{S}_{x,2})$ and $\mathcal{S}_\xi = (\mathcal{S}_{\xi,1}, \mathcal{S}_{\xi,2})$. Therefore, the θ integral in reconstruction formula (88) can be performed explicitly. The resulting formula for a radial potential is a single integral:

$$(92) \quad Q(r) = q + \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma)^2} \int_{-\beta}^{\beta} (\ln \lambda(r, \alpha)) \mathcal{S}_0(\alpha) d\alpha,$$

where $\lambda(r, \alpha)$ is given away from the point $(r, \alpha) = (0, -\sigma)$ by

$$(93) \quad \lambda(r, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}r, & r > 0 \text{ and } |\alpha + \sigma| \leq r, \\ \frac{1}{2}(|\alpha + \sigma| + \sqrt{(\alpha + \sigma)^2 - r^2}), & 0 \leq r < |\alpha + \sigma|. \end{cases}$$

This θ integral was computed with a symbolic integration program, Mathematica 9.0.

For radial potentials reconstructed using (92), we see that although the approximately reconstructed $Q_0 - q$ will have compact support as required, the radius of the support will be too large by a factor of 2σ , the dipole distance. Indeed, if $r \geq \beta + \sigma$, then the integral kernel in (92) is

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma)^2} \ln(r/2)$$

for all $\alpha \in [-\beta, \beta]$. Since $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_0(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$ by (81), this implies that $Q(r) = q$ for $r \geq \beta + \sigma = \rho/2\pi + 2\sigma$. Since the same cannot be said for $r < \beta + \sigma$, $Q_0 - q$ may not be zero in this ball. This support increase can also be understood from the exponential order of the Fourier transform (75).

7. NUMERICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS

Given the scattering relation, evaluating one of integrals (88) or (92) is sufficient to reconstruct weak background potentials. Such numerical integration is straightforward, and the computation times for (92) are, at most, a few seconds using basic software. For stronger potentials, an iteration method such as that in [4] might be developed.

We first reconstruct a radial potential with compact support:

$$(94) \quad Q_0(x) = \varepsilon \left(1 - \frac{|x|^2}{\omega^2} \right)^{\kappa+1}, \quad 0 \leq |x| \leq \omega,$$

with $Q_0(x) = 0$ for other x . Here, $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter, $\kappa > 0$ controls the smoothness of Q_0 (i.e. $Q_0 \in C^\kappa(\mathbb{R}^2)$), and $\omega > 0$ is the support radius of ∇Q_0 .

To generate the scattering relation for various potential strength ϵ , we choose $\rho/2\pi = 1$, $\omega = 1/2$, $\sigma = 1/10$, $\kappa = 8$, and $\tau = 2\sigma\rho$. We solve ODE system (14) numerically, using a differential equation solver “NDSolve” in Mathematica 9.0, for the range of initial conditions $\xi_0 = (0, \sigma)$ and $x_0 = (\alpha_\ell, -\frac{\rho}{2\pi})$, where $\alpha_\ell = \beta(\frac{\ell}{N})$, $\ell = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm N$, with $\beta = \sigma + \rho/2\pi$ and $N = 400$, say. Evaluating $\mathcal{S}(0, \alpha) = X(\tau, x_0, \xi_0) - X_e(\tau, x_0, \xi_0)$ yields a table of scattering relation, plotted in Figure 3 for $\varepsilon = 0.01$.

To evaluate integral (92) numerically for several $r \in [0, \beta]$, we used the composite Simpson’s rule, where $[-\beta, \beta]$ was again discretized according to $\alpha_\ell = \beta(\frac{\ell}{N})$. Function $\mathcal{S}_0(\alpha)$ in (91) was computed at the points α_ℓ using central difference quotients, $\partial_\alpha \mathcal{S}(\alpha_\ell) \approx \frac{\mathcal{S}(\alpha_{\ell+1}) - \mathcal{S}(\alpha_{\ell-1})}{\alpha_{\ell+1} - \alpha_{\ell-1}}$, with $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_\ell) = 0$ if $|\ell| \geq N + 1$. See Figure 4.

In Figure 5, the reconstructions (dashed lines) are compared with the exact potential (94) (solid line). Here, $Q(r)/\varepsilon$ is plotted for various ε . It is clear that the reconstructions improve as ε decreases. For larger ε , the agreement is poor, which indicates that the linearization (60) becomes invalid.

If we choose $\kappa = 0$ in (94), then ∇Q_0 is not continuous ($Q(r)$ has a cusp at $r = \omega$). However, reconstructions of weak background potentials are still possible. Letting the other parameters be as before, we present reconstructions in Figure 6 for various ε . The error still vanishes uniformly as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Figure 6 also clearly demonstrates how the reconstruction adds support. Although Q_0 in (94) is supported on $|x| \leq 0.5$, the reconstructions are supported on $|x| \leq 0.7$. The additional 0.2 support radius corresponds to the dipole distance 2σ . As a consequence, the approximations appear more smooth at $r = 0.5$ (and less near $r = 0.7$) than the exact potential.

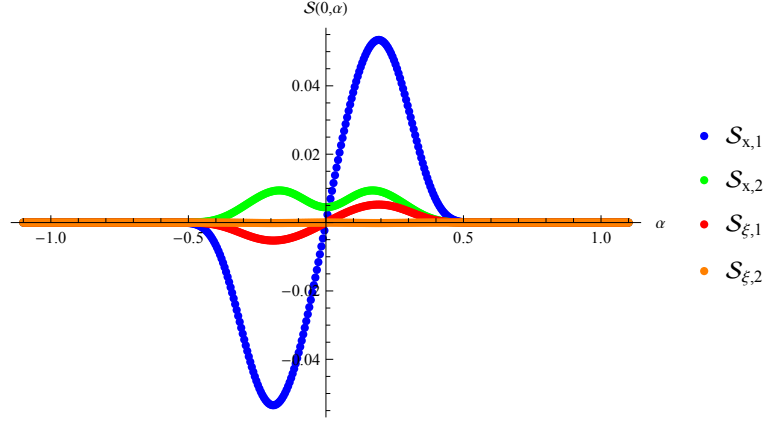


FIGURE 3. Numerically generated scattering relation from (94) for $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $\omega = 0.5$, and $\kappa = 8$.

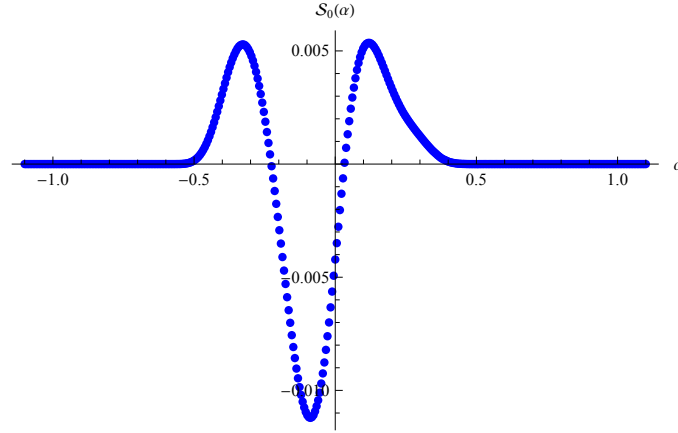


FIGURE 4. Scattering function $\mathcal{S}_0(\alpha)$ in (91) from (94) for $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $\omega = 0.5$, and $\kappa = 8$.

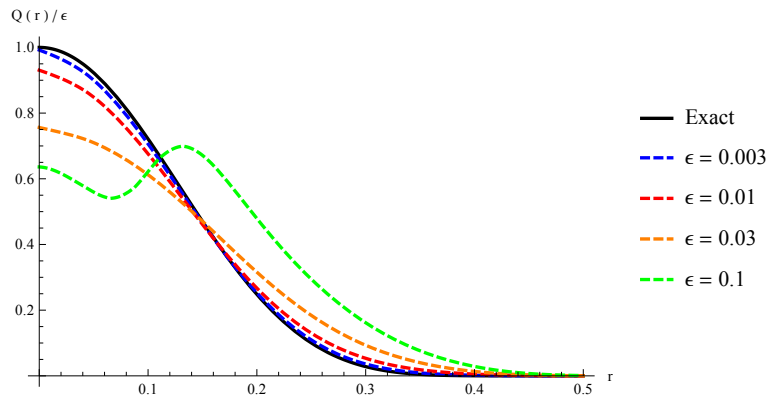


FIGURE 5. Reconstruction of differentiable potential with compact support (94) (solid line) using (92) for several ε (dashed line) and $\kappa = 8$.

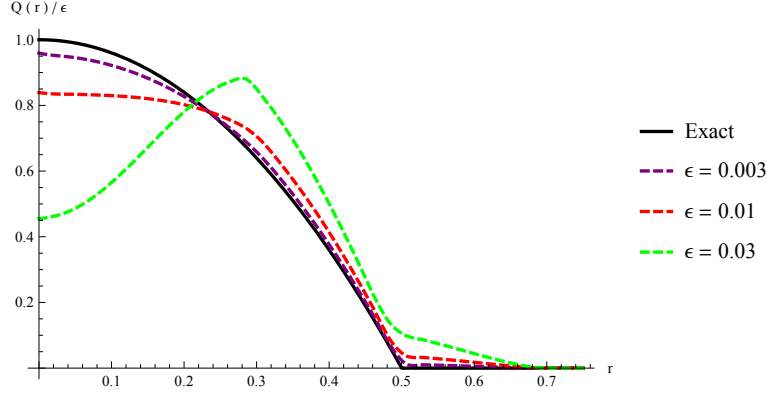


FIGURE 6. Reconstruction of compactly supported potential with cusp (94) (solid line) using (92) for several ε (dashed line) and $\kappa = 0$.

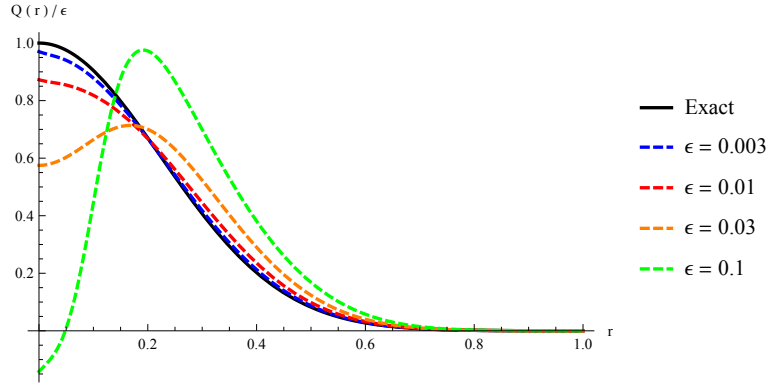


FIGURE 7. Reconstruction of Gaussian potential (95) (solid line) using (92) for several ε (dashed line).

We also use (92) to reconstruct the following potential that does not have compact support:

$$(95) \quad Q_0(x) = \varepsilon e^{-10\left(\frac{|x|}{\rho/2\pi}\right)^2}.$$

Our reconstruction aims to approximate Q_0 only in $B_{\rho/2\pi}$; because we extend $\mathcal{S}_0(\alpha) = 0$ for $|\alpha| \geq \beta$, the resulting reconstruction will have compact support. Letting parameters be as before, the reconstructions are presented in Figure 7. Those with small ε clearly recover the potential in the region $r \leq 1$.

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